THE [*Numb.* 767.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *January* 17, 1760.

Altho' *many* of our Cuſtomers are poſſeſs'd of all the Volumes of SPECTATORS, yet, as *many more* are not, we need not apologize, (eſpecially to the FAIR, and in a Dearth of News) for publiſhing the following, from Vol. 7. N°. 500.

——— Huc natas adjice ſeptem,
Et totidem juvenes, & mox generoſque nuruſque,
Quærite nunc, habeat quam noſtra ſuperbia cauſam.
Ov. Met. l. 6. v. 182.

Seven are my Daughters, of a Form Divine,
With ſeven fair Sons, an indefective Line.
Go, Fools, conſider this, and aſk the Cauſe,
From which my Pride its ſtrong Preſumption draws.
CROXAL.

SIR,

'YOU who are ſo well acquainted with the Story of *Socrates*, muſt have read how, upon his making a Diſcourſe concerning Love, he preſſed his Point with ſo much Succeſs, that all the Batchelors in his Audience took a Reſolution to marry by the firſt Opportunity, and that all the married Men immediately took Horſe and galloped home to their Wives. I am apt to think your Diſcourſes, in which you have drawn ſo many agreeable Pictures of Marriage, have had a very good Effect this way in *England*. We are obliged to you, at leaſt for having taken off that ſenſeleſs Ridicule, which for many Years the Witlings of the Town have turned upon their Fathers and Mothers. For my own Part, I was born in Wedlock, and I don't care who knows it: For which Reaſon, among many others, I ſhould look upon myſelf as a moſt inſufferable Coxcomb, did I endeavour to maintain that Cuckoldom was inſeparable from Marriage, or to make uſe of *Huſband* and *Wife* as Terms of Reproach. Nay, Sir, I will go one Step further, and declare to you before the whole World, that I am a married Man, and at the ſame time I have ſo much Aſſurance as not to be aſham'd of what I have done.

'AMONG the ſeveral Pleaſures that accompany this ſtate of Life, and which you have deſcribed in your former Papers, there are two you have not taken notice of, and which are ſeldom caſt into the Account, by thoſe who write on this Subject. You muſt have obſerved, in your Speculations on human Nature, that nothing is more gratifying to the Mind of Man than Power or Dominion; and this I think myſelf amply poſſeſſed of, as I am the Father of a Family. I am perpetually taken up in giving out Orders, in preſcribing Duties, in hearing Parties, in adminiſtering Juſtice, and in diſtributing Rewards and Puniſhments. To ſpeak in the Language of the Centurion, *I ſay unto one, Go, and he goeth; and to another, Come, and he cometh; and to my Servant, Do This, and he doth it.* In ſhort, Sir, I look upon my Family as a Patriarchal Sovereignty, in which I am myſelf both King and Prieſt. All great Governments are nothing elſe but Cluſters of theſe little private Royalties, and therefore I conſider the Maſters of Families as ſmall Deputy-Governors preſiding over the ſeveral little Parcels and Diviſions of their Fellow Subjects. As I take great Pleaſure in the Adminiſtration of my Government in particular, ſo I look upon myſelf not only as a more uſeful, but as a much greater and happier Man than any Batchelor in *England*, of my Rank and Condition.

'THERE is another accidental Advantage in Marriage, which has likewiſe fallen to my Share, I mean the having a multitude of Children. Theſe I cannot but regard as very great Bleſſings. When I ſee my little Troop before me, I rejoice in the Additions which I have made to my Species, to my Country and to my Religion, in having produced ſuch a Number of reaſonable Creatures, Citizens, and Chriſtians. I am pleaſed to ſee myſelf thus perpetuated; and as there is no Production comparable to that of a human Creature, I am more proud of having been the occaſion of ten ſuch glorious Productions, than if I had built a hundred Pyramids at my own Expence, or publiſhed as many Volumes of the fineſt Wit and Learning. In what a beautiful Light has the Holy Scripture repreſented *Abdon*, one of the Judges of *Iſrael*, who had forty Sons and thirty Grandſons, that rode on threeſcore and ten Aſs-Colts, according to the Magnificence of the Eaſtern Countries? How muſt the Heart of the old Man rejoice, when he ſaw ſuch a beautiful Proceſſion of his own Deſcendants, ſuch a numerous Cavalcade of his own raiſing? For my own part, I can ſit in my Parlour with great Content, when I take a review of half a dozen of my little Boys mounting upon Hobby-Horſes, and of as many little Girls tutoring their Babies, each of them endeavouring to excel the reſt, and to do ſomething that may gain my Favour and Approbation. I cannot queſtion but he who has bleſſed me with ſo many Children, will aſſiſt my Endeavours in providing for them. There is one thing I am able to give each of them, which is a virtuous Education. I think it is Sir *Francis Bacon*'s Obſervation, that in a numerous Family of Children, the eldeſt is often ſpoiled by the Proſpect of an Eſtate, and the youngeſt by being the Darling of the Parent; but that ſome one or other in the middle, who has not perhaps been regarded, has made his way in the World, and over-topped the reſt. It is my Buſineſs to implant in every one of my Children the ſame Seeds of Induſtry, and the ſame honeſt Principles. By this means I think I have a fair Chance, that one or other of them may grow conſiderable in ſome or other way of Life, whether it be in the Army, or in the Fleet, in Trade, or any of the three learned Profeſſions; for you muſt know, Sir, that from long Experience and Obſervation, I am perſuaded of what ſeems a Paradox to moſt of thoſe with whom I converſe, namely, That a Man who has many Children, and gives them a good Education, is more likely to raiſe a Family, than he who has but one, notwithſtanding he leaves him his whole Eſtate. For this reaſon I cannot forbear amuſing myſelf with finding out a General, an Admiral, or an Alderman of *London*, a Divine, a Phyſician, or a Lawyer, among my little People who are now perhaps in Petticoats; and when I ſee the motherly Airs of my little Daughters when they are playing with their Puppets, I cannot but flatter myſelf that their Huſbands and Children will be happy in the Poſſeſſion of ſuch Wives and Mothers.

'IF you are a Father, you will not perhaps think this Letter Impertinent; but if you are a ſingle Man, you will not know the Meaning of it, and probably throw it into the Fire: Whatever you determine of it, you may aſſure yourſelf that it comes from one who is

Your moſt humble Servant,
and Well-wiſher,
PHILOGAMUS.

Tranſlation of an authentic Relation of the Defeat of the Army of the Empire, at Korbitz, near Dreſden, Sept. 21.

AFTER the City of Leipſick was retaken by the King's Troops, Lieutenant General Finck marched, with the Corps under his Command, on the 15th of September, to Doblen, and on the 16th, towards the Village of New Mergenthal, where he diſcovered the Enemy's Camp, which, on the Approach of our Van Guard, retired immediately towards Willdruff.

General Clefeld, who had been poſted at Noſſen with ſome Hungarian Infantry, had before retreated by the Way of Frieberg; but General Reid, who covered the right Flank of the Enemy, was attacked by our Van Guard, which drove them, with Loſs, near Keynitz, through the Defile, and afterwards towards Evening, diſperſed entirely by the Fire of our Artillery.

The heavy Rains and Darkneſs of the Night not permitting us to puſh our Advantages, and purſue the Enemy any further; Lieutenant General Finck encamped with his Corps between Deutſchenbohra and Wunſchwitz.

The 17th, we perceived the Enemy had entered their new Camp on the Mountains between Schniedewalda and Seeligſtadt, and that their Front, and both Wings, were covered by the deep Vallies of Muntzig, Roth Schonberg, and Helbigſdorff.

The next Day General Finck went to reconnoitre the Situation of the Enemy, which he found inacceſſible; for which Reaſon it was reſolved to make a Motion towards Meiſſen, in order to oblige them to change Poſitions. We being forced to march through the two Vallies of Suppen and Grogis, General Finck took all the neceſſary Precaution that we might not be moleſted in our March, ſo that our Rear Guard had paſſed the Defiles, when we diſcovered the Column under General Reid. He would not have got up with us, if General Finck had not judged it proper to halt, the better to cover our Baggage, which marched with the ſecond Column by Lippe and Lobſchutz, to which Place General Finck alſo detached General Schenkendorff with ſome Battalions and Squadrons, to keep in Awe a great Body of Huſſars and Pandours, which the Enemy had ſent that Way.

In the mean Time General Reid had erected ſome Batteries near Grogis, againſt our Rear Guard, which was attacked at different Times by the Huſſars and Pandours, who were all ſmartly repulſed. In ſhort, all the Corps under General Finck entered into the Camp at Corbitz, and the Van Guard under the Command of General Wunſch poſted themſelves on the Heights of Siebenaichin.

The 19th and 20th paſſed in erecting ſeveral Redoubts and Batteries, to cover the Right of our Camp, which was too much expoſed.

The 21ſt of September we diſcovered at Day-break, near Neuſtadt, oppoſite our Van Guard, ſome Battalions and Squadrons, whoſe Number continually increaſed, and which proved to be the Army of the Empire, forming themſelves in two Lines. M. Wunſch marched with the Van Guard to meet them, and took Poſſeſſion of the neighbouring Height, where he was briſkly cannonaded about ten o'Clock in the Forenoon by the heavy Artillery and Haubitzers. M. Wunſch nevertheleſs not only ſilenced their Batteries by one o'Clock, but alſo forced the Enemy's right Wing to give Way, who notwithſtanding repeated their Attack three Times, and made all poſſible Efforts to ſucceed, under the Protection of a terrible Fire from their Artillery. The Enemy finding their Efforts ineffectual, ſet Fire to the Village of Bockwen, and detached ſome Infantry along the Elbe to the Mountains, in order to take our Van Guard in Flank. But notwithſtanding all theſe Efforts the Enemy was repulſed, and our Van Guard kept their Poſt till Night.

During this Attack, the Corps under General Haddick, having formed between Striffichen and Grogis, about Noon began to cannonade our Redoubts and Batteries with their heavy Artillery and Haubitzers placed on three Batteries; but our Artillery ſoon gained a Superiority, and ſilenced the Enemy's Fire.

A little while after we obſerved that the Enemy's Deſign was to march by Stroſſchen towards Lammatſch to cut us off from Torgau.

For this Reaſon Lieutenant General Finck thought it neceſſary to make ſhort Work, and attack the Enemy, who had poſted a large Body of Infantry behind their Batteries, on the Eminences about Grogis, and erected a freſh Battery behind the Village of Lothayn. This Poſition deſerved particular Attention, becauſe, if both our Wings were to engage at the ſame Time, our Left could not purſue the Attack, without being expoſed to a Fire in Flank on that Side.

Therefore Lieutenant General Finck ordered General Rebentiſch to begin the Attack with our right Wing, ſupported by our Cavalry, till ſuch Time as ſome of our Battalions could advance from the Center to keep that Body of the Enemy in Awe, which was behind the Village of Lothayn, and ſilence their Batteries near Grogis.

General Rebentiſch began the Attack in the beſt Order with five Battalions, and the Cavalry of the right Wing. After he had advanced a thouſand Paces, the Cannonade began very briſk on both Sides, eſpecially on that of the Enemy; but our Infantry, far from being put in the leaſt Diſorder, advanced with ſo much the more Speed and Reſolution towards the Enemy's who were formed in two Lines.

The Enemy's Infantry did not long ſtand the Fire of our Muſketry, but ſoon gave Way in Confuſion. The Pruſſian Cavalry then attacked that of the Enemy; but being repulſed, Lieutenant General Finck ordered thoſe Battalions to advance which were poſted on Lothayn, to ſtop the Auſtrian Cavalry that was in Purſuit of ours, which gave our Huſſars an Opportunity of falling upon the Enemy's Cavalry, and making a great many Priſoners.

In the mean Time our Infantry continued advancing, which covered our Cavalry, and gave them Time to rally. The Enemy's Cavalry poured down upon our Infantry. They renewed this Attack ten or twelve Times, but all their Efforts were unſucceſsful. Our Battalions ſtood firm; their Fire was briſk and never ceaſed, but whilſt they were preparing for freſh Attacks without loſing an Inch of Ground. The Enemy's numerous Cavalry having for ſome Time made theſe different Efforts without Succeſs, were at length by our Fire obliged to fly; our Dragoons purſued, and were ſupported by our Foot, who advanced at a great Rate.

The Battalion of Kreckwitz's Grenadiers took 11 Pieces of Cannon, and one Pair of Colours; and the Advantages would have been ſtill more conſiderable, had not the Superiority of the Enemy's Cavalry made our Dragoons give Way again, which obliged the Battalions of Charles and Kreckwitz to retreat towards a Wood, as well with a View to occupy a Place of Security for the Pruſſian Cavalry to rally in, as to cover the Rear of the reſt of our Infantry. By this Incident we were under the Neceſſity of abandoning the 11 Pieces of Cannon taken from the Enemy, with five more of our own, which could not be got out of a hollow Way in Time. At the ſame Inſtant the Enemy attacked our Huſſars at the Back of the Village of Stroiſchen, but were ſo well received by a Diſcharge of Grape Shot, that they were immediately repulſed, and purſued with great Succeſs by our Huſſars. While Zaſtrow's Regiment, which had been poſted near Lothayn, was taken up in driving the Enemy's Cavalry, who were in Purſuit of our Dragoons, by the Fire of their Muſketry, a large Body of Pandours ſeized the Village of Lothayn. General Schenkendorff immediately ſet it on Fire, as being the ſhorteſt Method to ſtop the Firing of the ſmall Arms, which they could have made on our Flanks, and which might have proved dangerous. As ſoon as the Village was in Flames, our Infantry were able to advance again, which they did with ſo much Succeſs, that the Enemy's Cavalry and Infantry being entirely ſeparated, fought their Safety by Flight, and the Battle was decided at Night in our Favour.

The Army of the Empire, and ſeveral Auſtrian Battalions, which had not hitherto been engaged, having ſtill kept their Poſition behind the Village of Grogis, over againſt our Vanguard and the left Wing, Lieutenant General Finck could not expect a freſh Attack the next Day, on which Account he ordered General Rebentiſch back into the firſt Line with five Battalions and fifteen Squadrons, which were the only ones that had been engaged, and which remained 'til Midnight on the Field of Battle; ſo that the Ground of Lothayn was occupied by the Regiment of Zaſtrow only.

The 22d of September at Day break, ſeveral of the Enemy's Squadrons and Battalions appeared on the Heights of Stroiſchen. A thick Fog prevented our diſtinguiſhing their Number and Motions; but about ſeven o'Clock we diſtinctly diſcovered that it was only the rear Guard of M. Haddick's Corps, and that the whole were retiring towards Meltitz and Seeligſtadt.

The Army of the Empire remained that Day under Arms near Neuſtadt, where they were ranged in ſeveral Lines, whilſt the Pandours and our light Troops kept firing at one another all the Afternoon.

But the 23d they alſo retired towards Seeliſtadt, and we purſued their rear Guard for ſeveral Hours.

We

We have taken 471 Prisoners, among whom are 14 Officers, chiefly of the Regiments of Cuirassiers, Serbelloni, Benedict Daun, Schmerzing and Bretlach. The Enemy's Infantry having saved themselves as soon as the Confusion began, we have been able to take no other Trophies than one Piece of Cannon.

Our Loss does not exceed 200 Men killed and wounded, notwithstanding the brisk Cannonade of the Enemy, because their Cannon were pointed too high; whereas our Fire must have had twenty Times greater Effect, if we may judge by the Number of Austrians killed and wounded, with whom the Field of Battle is covered. The Loss of the Enemy must be increased by the great Number of the Deserters, who during these two Days, are come over in Crowds.

We cannot speak too highly of the Glory of the few Battalions who obtained this Victory.

It is sufficient to say, that they have done every Thing that could be expected from the Bravery of the Prussian Infantry, animated by the Example of their worthy Generals.

BOSTON, *December* 10.

Wednesday past in here Capt. Church in a Vessel bound to Philadelphia from Louisburg, which Place he left about a Fortnight ago with a Ship and a Brig, and several other Vessels bound this way. A Number of Vessels that sailed from hence with Cattle, &c. designed for Quebec were arrived at Louisburg: Several Vessels arrived there from Liverpool, but had long Passages, and brought no News.

Captain Church informs us, that the Evening before he sailed, Captain Campbell, in a Sloop fitted out at Louisburg by the Government, mounting 8 Carriage Guns, under Captain Schomberg, to go in Quest of the Enemy who had taken so many of our trading and fishing Vessels last Summer, returned to Louisburg, and brought with them 7 of the Chiefs or Heads of the Tribes of Indians, and about 12 Frenchmen; Captain Campbell told him that he proceeded thro' the Gut of Canso about 25 Leagues up to a Place called Pictou, where they discovered the Enemy with 9 sail of Vessels which they had taken, and had planted some small Cannon on several Eminencies to defend themselves, and prevent the carrying off the Vessels: That upon the Appearance of the Sloop the Enemy sent off a Party with a Flag of Truce, proposing that a Number of their Headmen both French and Indians should be carried to Louisburg, in order to their submitting to the English Government; and that two or three of the English should remain at Pictou 'till their Return; which being agreed to, Capt. Campbell immediately proceeded back to Louisburg, leaving the Vessels behind, being well guarded by about 400 Indians and a large Number of French: As Captain Church came away the next Morning after they were Landed he did not hear what Terms they were desirous of submitting to: It was thought that the want of Bread among them, and no Prospect of Relief, obliged them thus to offer themselves.

December 17. *The English Prisoners who were exchanged this Fall by a Flag of Truce from Monsieur Vaudreuille at Montreal are returned to their respective Places.——Capt. James Beach, one of those who was exchanged, is arrived here: He was taken about a Year ago on his Passage from Bristol, by Capt. Delabroitz in a French 64 Gun Ship, which was cast away in the River St. Lawrence as has been published.——By him we learn, That when the British Fleet and Troops arrived before Quebec the English Prisoners who were Officers (being 12 in Number) were removed from that City to Trois Rivieres, where they tarried till the Day the Battle was on the Plains of Abraham; when they were ordered for Montreal, but the Success of our Forces was kept hid from them as well as the Inhabitants of Montreal, till a considerable Time after: That about 800 of the Militia were sent from the French Army before Quebec surrendered, to gather in the Harvest, and send it to the Mills: That the Inhabitants, Stock of Cattle and Grain, were taken an Account of, and two Third Parts of the Whole was appropriated for the King's Use. While the Prisoners were at Montreal the French had Intelligence of Major Rogers destroying St. Francois, which they tho't to be a great Enterprize; but just as the Flag of Truce was coming away they endeavoured to depreciate it by reporting to the Prisoners, that there were not more than 40 Indians destroyed therein.——It is said, that the Island of St. John's is not very strongly fortified, any more than Montreal; but that Nut-Island is made as strong as possible to make such a Pass.——The Prisoners who were in Canada, are not all discharged, some still chusing to remain with the French, tho' they must fare very hard, and others among the Indians.——About 30 were in Quebec when that Place surrendered, and were discharged, and some of them are returned to their Homes.*

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 17.

Sunday Evening last Died here, Aged 62, the Reverend ARCHIBALD SPENCER, M. D. and Rector of *Allhallows* Parish in this County, a Gentleman much Esteem'd by his Acquaintance, and well known in many Parts of this Continent for his Lectures in Experimental Philosophy. While he seemed in good Health, and a little Time before he was attacked by the Disorder of which he Died, he declared, with great Indifference, his Expectation of a speedy Death, and afterwards met his Fate with a singular Constancy and Resignation.

Monday last arrived here the Ship *Betsy*, Capt. *John Andrews*, from *Bristol*; but had a long Passage of Eleven Weeks. He has brought in about Fifty of his Majesty's *Seven Year* Passengers.

Capt. *Andrews* has brought in no Public Prints. The City of *Bristol* was Illuminated on the 26th of *October*, on their receiving an Account of the glorious Acquisition of *QUEBEC*.

There is so much Ice in the Bay, that we have had no Communication with the Eastern Shore for some Days past.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, *Enter'd*,
Schooner Expedition, A. Malcolm, from Boston.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Monday the 28th of this Instant January, *at the House late the Sign of the* Ship, *in* South-East-Street *in* Annapolis, *where the late Mrs.* Marriott *formerly kept Tavern (for Ready Money, or Credit, on good Security if required) pursuant to the Last Will of the said Mrs.* Marriott,

PART of a LEGACY to her Grandaughter, since Deceased, consisting of NEGROES, Plate, some very good Feather-Beds with Furniture, large Looking-Glasses, Chairs, Table Cloths, Sheets, Towels, and other House Linen, Pewter, Brass, Iron, and other Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. by

HENRY HALL, Administrator to the Estate of Major *Henry Hall*, Deceased, who was Executor to Mrs. *Marriott*.

1

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY, young, strong, healthy, well-made *Guiney* born NEGRO FELLOW, about 18 Years of Age, who has liv'd with the *English* about Two Years, and has been to Sea as a Hand Two Voyages, and is very Handy.

Enquire at the PRINTING-OFFICE. 1

THERE is at the Plantation of *Anthony Lindsay*, in *Baltimore* County, taken up as a Stray, a middle-siz'd Sorrel Mare, with some white in her Face, a Sprig Tail, branded on both Buttocks with something like a V, and paces naturally.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges. 1 ₰. 5 6.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Nicholas Dorsey*, in *Baltimore* County, taken up as a Stray, a middle-siz'd Mare, of a Darkish Colour, mix'd with white Hairs, her hind Feet are white, she has a grey Spot in her Forehead, a Sprig Tail, branded on the near Buttock I C, and paces and trots. She had on a small Bell mark'd I B.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges. 1 ₰ 5 6

THERE is at the Plantation of *Alexander Carvill*, in *South-River* Neck, a Sow and two Shoats; the Sow is mark'd with a Crop and two Slits in the near Ear, and a Swallow Fork and under Cut in the off Ear.

The Owner may have them again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges. 1 ₰ 5 7 R.

TAKEN up at *Eastern-Neck* Island, a few Days before Christmas, by Mr. *Samuel Wickes*, a small Row BOAT about 8 or 9 Feet Keel, with one Pine Oar, about a Fathom of Painter, she had no Paint, but was lately pay'd with Pitch, a small Piece broke out of her Stern Board.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges. 1 ₰ 5 R

THE several Gentlemen that signed a Letter of Licence to *William Dixon*, School-master, in the Year 1755, are desired to meet at the House of Mrs. *Sarah Ramsay*, at the Head of *Severn*, on Tuesday the 19th of *February*, by XI o'Clock, if fair; if not, on the next fair Day; with their several Demands, to receive their Proportion of his Wages from Mr. *Philip Hammond*.

NATHAN HAMMOND, junior, Administrator of Mr. *John Raitt*.

2

BROKE out of *Baltimore* Goal, on Thursday the 13th of *December* last, a certain *George Street*, who last Year came into *Patapsco* Boatswain of Captain *Craymer*, and was, by a special Court held at *Joppa*, condemn'd for the Murder of one of the Ship's Crew. He is a short strong made Fellow, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, and about 30 Years of Age, of a brown Complexion, and mark'd with the Small-Pox. His Dress can't be particularly described, he having several Changes of Apparel with him. Whoever apprehends the said Prisoner, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall have TEN PISTOLES Reward, paid by

R. BOYCE.

3

Chester-Town, Decem ber 31, 1759.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC SALE, on the 24th Day of January *next, to the Highest Bidder, for ready Money or short Credit, with giving Security if required,*

THE DWELLING HOUSE and LOT of Dr. RICHARD PORTER, lately Deceased, lying in *Chester-Town*, and some Houshold Furniture; and there will be likewise Sold, the Books, Instruments, and Medicines of the said Dr. *Porter*: Any Person that wants a Supply of Medicines may be there well furnished, as the said *Porter* had, just before his Death, imported a large Quantity of them, which yet remain untouch'd. X 2

All Persons who are indebted to the said *Porter*, are desired to make speedy Payment, otherwise they will be sued; and those that have any Claims against the said *Porter*, are requested to produce them, that they may be paid, by

SARAH PORTER, Executrix.

Chester-Town, December 31, 1759.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, by Virtue of a Power from BARTHOLOMEW PETTITT, *at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the Premisses, on the 24th Day of* January *next,* X 2

A LOT in *Chester-Town*, where the said *Bartholomew* lately dwelt, with one large Wood DWELLING HOUSE, and Brick KITCHEN, and another Brick TENEMENT on the said LOT. The Lot is inclosed with a good Pail Fence.

THOMAS RINGGOLD.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his STORE between Mrs. Catharine Jennings's *and Mr.* Nathan Hammond's, *on the same Side of the Way, near the Dock, in* ANNAPOLIS, X 3

A NEAT Assortment of *EUROPEAN* and *EAST-INDIA* GOODS, at a low Price, for ready Cash, Corn or Wheat; he will give as high a Price as is current at the Time. 10

JAMES M'MORDIE.

Anne-Arundel County, *December* 16th, 1759.

NEAR the Head of *South* River, at his Dwelling-Plantation, the Subscriber proposes to Teach Reading, Writing in the most usual Hands, and Arithmetic, Vulgar, Decimal, Instrumental, Algebraical, at Forty Shillings Current Money *per Annum*. Also, Geometry, Trigonometry, Plain and Spheric, with their several Applications in Surveying, Navigation, Astronomy, Gauging, Dialling, the Use of the Globes, and other Branches of the Mathematics, the *Italian* Method of Book-Keeping or Double Entry, at Three Pounds like Money *per Annum*, or by the Branch, as they shall agree. Likewise, he Teaches Latin as they can agree. And forasmuch as some mean Aspersions have been cast on him by Persons belonging to the Family of the *Shallows* or *Wrongheads*, he hereby satisfies the Public, and his Employers, that he is ready to undergo any Scrutiny or Examination about Teaching the above Sciences, by any Person or Persons concern'd; which he trusts will squash such mean Artifices, and prove to the Content of 5

Their humble Servant,

JOHN WILMOT.

Youth may Board within less than Half a Mile of said School with *John Wilmot*, junior.

To be SOLD by the Commissioners of the Paper Currency, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday the 12th of March *next, being the second Day of* Anne-Arundel *County Court, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the House of* William Reynolds, *in the City of* Annapolis, *for Paper Currency,* 7

THE following Tracts of LAND, lying in the County aforesaid, *viz.*

Hazard, containing 60 Acres.
Hood's Hall, 100 Acres.
Part of *Ben's Luck*, 25 Acres. And,
Part of *Freeborn's Progress*, 130 Acres.

Also, Three Lots of Land lying in the *New-Town* of the said City, with a Brick House, with two Chimneys standing thereon, on the South-West Side of *Scotts-Street*, late the Estate of *William Cumming*, deceased.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, and WILLIAM RIND, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, the Sign of the BIBLE, in *Charles-street*; where all Persons may be supplied with this *GAZETTE*, at 12*s.* 6*d. per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after, and in Proportion for long Ones.